denver apple pi Seed

Newsletter for Denver's Apple users

Volume 6 Number 7 July 1984

SEED GETS A NEW LOOK !

Over the last year I have been trying to improve the Seed in all areas. The older members will remember the old formats and I am sure you will agree the Seed is much improved. Well as you can see I've changed it again. The Seed will now be in this 'fold-open' format. The Seed is also typeset with a letter quality printer. It is my hope that you will find the it easier to read and use. The printing has been offset as to allow three hole punching so you can put your Seeds in a three ring binder.

Over the past several months the Seed has been developing regular columns. The Treasurer's report, Librarians report, Secretaries report and other officers comment columns will stay the same. Johnny Appleseed and the education column still need your input. The //e corner will be dropped and replaced with "News for][s" and will contain information for the][,][+, //e and //c people. I would also like to start a "Three's Company" and a "Big Mac." columns if I can find people to write them. Anytime you feel the urge to write any kind or article that you think would be of interest to your fellow Apple Pi folks, please send it in. I prefer to get copy on a disk as an Apple TEXT file or on the BBS. If you cannot send me coded copy please feel free to get it to me any way that is good for you (please no finger paints). Software reviews, programming tips, and hardware Mods. are all fair game. Anything you would like to share will be used if we get it in time.

Well I hope you like the new look. If you have any suggestions or if we are missing the kind of things you would like to see in the Seed then please let me know. If I don't know what you want...odds are you won't get it.

Randall Ansley

XLISP is here

by André van Meulebrouck

XLISP is now in our library in Apple format. It is originally from the SIG|M public domain library. To run it, you must have a Z80 card. Both the interpreter and the source listings are available (2 disks total). The source is written in C. The documentation was inadvertently destroyed during the downloading process but will soon be available also (as a text file). This article will serve as an introduction to LISP for any interested parties.

What is XLISP? XLISP is LISP with object passing capabilities. Not to be terse, but if you want to know what object oriented languages are, read a book on LISA's smalltalk language. What is LISP? Read on.

LISP stands for LISt Processing language. It was first developed by John McCarthy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the early 60's. It is the language of artificial intelligence, and shines in symbolic manipulations.

In my opinion, LISP is the first language to be created that did not reflect the hardware and architecture of present day computers. All other languages before LISP were dictated by the architectural bent, and concepts of processing, of the von Neumann machine, upon which all present day computers are based (except possibly some experimental computers). The von Neumann concept of processing is step-by-step, one instruction executed at a time. You might say that if we did not process step by step, we would have chaos. Yes, that is true -- at least with today's languages -- but that is because they were designed around the von Neumann concept, and would not make sense in any other context perhaps, but if our languages were not based on the von Neumann concepts...

GOTO 3

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1/4 Page..... $25.00
1/2 Page..... $40.00
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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
$10 APPLICATION FEE AND $18 PER YEAR DUES

APPLE PI is an Apple Computer Users Group - not affiliated with Apple Computer, Inc. - that provides many member benefits, some of which are:

MONTHLY MEETINGS-

On the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. APPLE PI holds its general meeting at the Greene Center, Colorado School of Mines Campus, Golden, Colorado. This meeting is a combination of an informational meeting, new product announcements, and a short business meeting. The members are given an opportunity to buy computer supplies a little above cost. Software products are given away as door prizes.

On the Sunday following the general meeting there is an informal meet which is usually held at the home of a member, the location of which is announced in the newsletter and at the general meeting. This meeting is from 10:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. and provides a more informal environment to seek or give advice to fellow members and get copies of programs from the APPLE PI Library. Both of these meetings are open to the general public but only members have access to products that are sold.

PROGRAM LIBRARY-

APPLE PI currently has a library of 8,000 programs. All current disks are in 16 sector (3.3, Pascal, CP/M) format and are available to any member. APPLE PI Members can obtain copies from the library:

1) By coming to the monthly informal meeting (swap meet);
2) By written request to the club librarian (at any meeting or by mail);
3) By electronic mail on APPLE PI's bulletin board system:

When requesting copies, please include the following information:

a) Your Name, Address, and Phone number;
b) Disk Category and Volume Number;
c) Blank Diskette(s) or request to utilize a new disk (member will be charged $2.50 for the new disk);
d) Copy fee ($1.00 per diskette side unless you donate a program you have written at the same time and fill out a Progam Submission Form). Only complete sides of disks will be copied.
e) Instructions on how the disks are to be returned, i.e., at the next meeting, by mail, etc. (IF RETURN IS TO BE BY MAIL PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED FLOPPY DISK MAILER, AND $2.50 TO COVER SHIPPING COSTS).

DISK OF THE MONTH-

Each month a collection of some of the best programs donated to APPLE PI during the preceding month are made available. The DOM can be purchased at any group meeting or by mail.

DUES-

Current membership dues are $18.00 per year, with a one-time application fee of $10.00. Checks should be made payable to APPLE PI.

XLISP ...FROM PAGE 1

In the von Neumann machine, everything must have specific locations in memory. It is like a machine full of buckets, wherein different types of data require different sizes and types of buckets. In Pascal and Fortran (to name a few examples), you are not liberated from the von Neumann machine. YOU must keep track of the buckets the computer uses! An integer takes a different type of bucket from a real, from a character, etc.. Take a look at most languages of today, and you can see the von Neumann machine shining through. If you are resourceful, you may even be able to describe the architecture of a computer by looking at a source listing of a language that runs on it. You may even be able to accurately guess how wide the registers are. My hat is off to John von Neumann for bringing us to the point we are at today, but I think it is silly to have our software and high level languages reflect the hardware and architecture of the machines they run on. A typical aspect of many of our languages of today are that all must be known at compile time -- for example, arrays must be statically allocated for the worst case. In Pascal, ALL holders in memory must be pre-allocated! With this in mind, let's take a look at a radically different language that is still classified as a procedural language, but one that is on the border in many ways, and one that does not fully reflect the von Neumann concepts and architecture.

LISP is a symbol manipulator. Math is easily done discretely, but what about doing it symbolically? What if we want to manipulate an equation wherein the variables have no numbers assigned to them, not even varying ones? That requires a special language strong in manipulating words, characters, letters, and symbols as symbols. We as humans think in terms that are more symbolic than mathematical. What do you do if you want to mimic the thinking of an expert in a field like medicine, or oil exploration? Giving data and asking for a decision as to what to do? Thinking, instead of data processing? We're talking about artificial intelligence now, and the chosen language of that community, in this country at least, is LISP. In Europe and Japan, there are trends toward another language called Prolog, but here I'm interested in LISP.

In LISP there is one type of data. Dynamic, unallocated-by-the-user lists. This is in sharp contrast to languages wherein all must be known at compile time and statically allocated. By dynamic I mean something that can grow and shrink without the user having told the computer what the worst case will be. Both programs and data are made of this same type of "mud". LISP lends itself to writing programs that are self modifying and programs that write other programs because of this.

Lists can be arbitrarily deep, but must have one left paren to match each right one. The smallest subelement of a list is called the atom. Examples of atoms;

1. a
2. 3
3. farb

Examples of lists;

1. (a b c)
2. (a (b (c) d) (a q farb) (garbage))

In LISP there are no procedures or subroutines. LISP has functions, and each one is a stand alone program by itself. Functions, unlike procedures in Pascal, can be called with arbitrary numbers of parameters, but only one value is returned, and the function itself becomes that final value. This is not limiting -- the one value may be one very long list. This is actually like a safety feature! The first element (known as the car) of a list that is a function must be a function name, the other elements are arguments. Examples of lists that are functions, (arrows represent interpreter responses);

1. (add 1 2) -- 3
2. (implode '(c a t)) -- cat
3. (explode 'cat) -- (c a t)
4. (2 add 3) -- error, the car of this list is not a function

LISP can be defined in terms of itself from a handful of its primitives. Let's look at some.

CAR -- gives the first element of a list.
CDR -- gives back the argument list minus the first element.
CONS -- has two arguments, the second must be a list. Gives back the second with the first argument in its car field.

GOTO 5

President's Report

Apple Pi has grown from a few people who had Apple IIs and II+s to a diverse group that has IIes, IIIs, Lisas, Macintoshs and now to IIcs. The group still uses the software built around the II family of computers, but special interest groups are forming for III owners, Mac owners, Pascal programmers, and CP/M programmers. Most of these groups are informal, but hopefully through the contacts made within Apple Pi, the interested parties are finding one another and getting to exchange ideas and findings. I wish to encourage the formation of special interest groups within the club and to do everything possible to provide support and resouces where possible. With over 700 members, I know there are many interests within the group. Please let your elected officers know what your interests are and what you want in the way of general meetings and topics.

Apple Pi provides a service to its members in providing the computer supplies that it sells at the general meetings and core meets. It is done for less that 2% profit to the club. I must now take this opportunity to inform all members that starting in July, members will be ask to show their membership card to purchase supplies which the club offers its members. REMEMBER, NO CARD - NO PURCHASES New members who join at the meeting will be allowed to purchase items at the same time they pay their membership. The secretary will have a current list of members available should someone join late and not have their card. Please help us by bringing your card and showing it. This has become necessary do to attendees saying why should I join Apple Pi, I can get the same benefits as members by just coming to the meeting.

Come be interested in your club, its a lot of fun and you get to meet the nicest people.

Bob Hein

Please Bring Your Pi Card to All Apple Pi Meetings.

SNEAK PREVIEWS

A short but tastefull note from the V.P.

The speaker schedule had to be juggled due to circumstances beyond my control. Here is the new schedule:

JULY --

Computer Law. Gary H. Peterson of Burton & Dorr Law Firm will speak on computer law, with an emphasis on the topics that most interest Apple owners. For one, what do you do if you want to publish and protect your creation? For another, what can you do with your software that you bought? Can you do reverse engineering on it? If so, can you create a new product based on what you find out from reverse engineering it, and copyright it?

This will be a really good topic, and a really good speaker to present it. Wake up the kids and phone the neighbors for this one!

AUGUST --

Telecommunications. This will be for the people who don't own modems. What are they and what can you do with them? Also some topics for the experienced users will be covered such as how to upload and download. Another feature will be the good things that can be done with modems such as MCI mail, Dow Jones information, and other useful services available.

September --

ALF products of Denver has requested this slot. By this time they should be releasing their new drives for the II series that will supplement their 8088 processor board which gives IBM compatibility. They also provide a service for mastering disks with a protection scheme for people that want to publish.

** V.P. **

$5

XLISP ...FROM PAGE 3

LISP functions can have other functions as arguments, in which case the arguments are evaluated before applying the function. This leads to recursion. LISP is recursive. Iteration is alien to LISP and used rarely or limitedly. Recursion is when a function uses itself in its own definition. In practise, that means a function which calls itself from within itself. When this happens, the unfinished business is stacked, and the latest call is then evaluated. Recursive definitions are possible because of the stack, and because functions define themselves not just in terms of themselves, but rather in terms of progressively simpler cases of themselves, with the simplest case being predefined. When the simplest case is reached, (sometimes called the stop condition), a value can finally be handed up. We'll look at this evaluation process later, but for now, let's try to understand LISP the way LISP understands us -- jump in, get confused, keep things in mind, then backtrack to finally make sense of things! Consider these function calls, and interpreter responses;

```
1. (car '(a b c)) -- a
2. (car '()) -- error, no 1st element
3. (car 'a) -- error, arg not list
4. (car '((a b) c)) -- (a b)
5. (car (car (car '((((a b c)))))) -- a

6. (cdr '(a b c)) -- (b c)
7. (cdr '(a)) -- ()
8. (cdr 'a) -- error, arg not list
9. (cdr '()) -- error, cdr of null is undefined
10.  (cdr (cdr '(a b c))) -- (c)

11.  (cons 'a '(b c)) -- (a b c)
12.  (cons '(a) '(b c)) -- ((a) b c)
13.  (cons 'a 'b) -- error, 2nd arg not a list
14.  (cons 'a '()) -- (a)
15.  (cons 'a (cons 'b '(c)))-- (a b c)

16.  (car (cdr '(a b c))) -- b
17.  (car (cdr (cdr '(a b c)))) -- c
```

LISP, like all other languages which allow recursion, is stack based. Let's look at the stack now, during the evaluation of example 17.

When this list is interpreted, the interpreter attempts to apply the car function to (cdr (cdr '(a b c))), but it realizes that arg is itself an unevaluated function. Car is put onto the stack, and its arg is sent to eval (the LISP evaluator). Eval finds the arg to cdr is another function call. Now the stack looks like this:

1. car
2. cdr.

(cdr '(a b c)) is then sent to eval. Another function is pushed onto the stack:

1. car
2. cdr
3. cdr

Now, '(a b c) is sent to eval. The quote suppresses evaluation, so eval hands up (a b c) to the last stack frame, and apply (another part of the interpreter) applies the function on the last stack frame to (a b c). The result is (b c). This is handed up to the prior stack frame (#2), and the last frame is popped off. The result of applying cdr to (b c) is (c), and this is handed up to the prior frame (#1), and frame #2 is popped off. Now, car is applied to (c). The result is c, and this is handed up to the interpreter which then prints it on the screen. This is slightly simplified -- in reality the interpreter expands quotes, and the quote is actually a function too, but when eval sees a quote function, it just hands up the argument to it as the result without further evaluation. Here is what (car '(a b c)) would look like if we did not use the shorthand quote method: (car (quote (a b c))).

So, car and cdr take apart lists, and cons is used to build lists, or put dissected ones back together.

LISP is a language of elegant simplicity, yet what can be done with it is mind boggling. In this discussion, to keep things shorter, no mention was made of how the user can define functions, but after functions are defined, they are as much a part of the language (for the user) as the primitives are. A program is nothing but a collection of functions, the functions are nothing but lists.

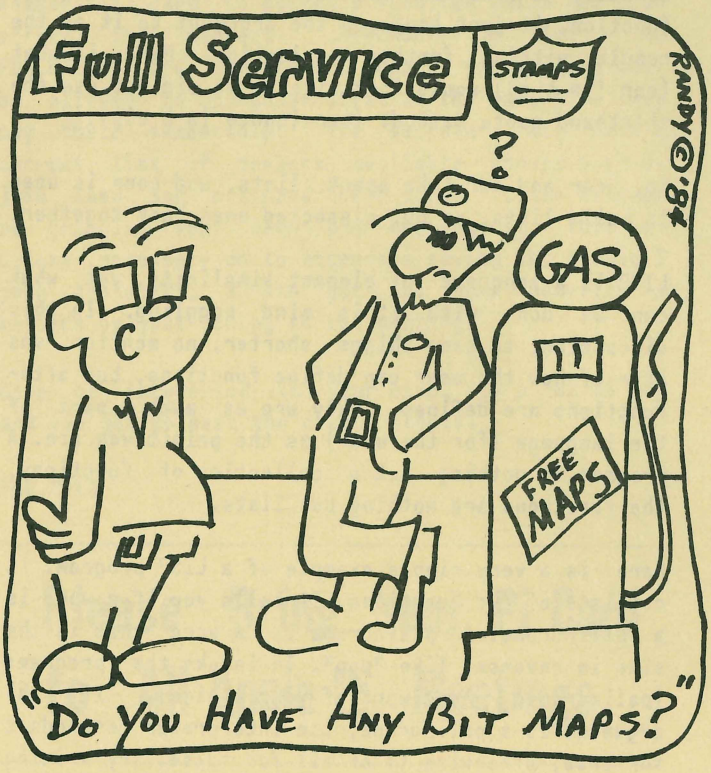
Here is a very simple example of a LISP program. It consists of two functions. It tells you if a word is a palindrome. A palindrome is a word that is the same in reverse, like "pop". To invoke the program: (palindromep 'one_word_of_your_choice). If the argument is a palindrome, the interpreter responds t for true, otherwise () or nil for false. Try writing

this in Basic and see if your program is as short. I might add that on some systems, the rev reverse function is provided as a primitive, in which case my program would consist of only the first function!

```
(defun palindromep (x)
  (cond
  ((equal x (rev x)) t)
  (t '())
))

(defun rev (x)
  (cond
  ((null x) '())
  (t (append (rev (cdr x))
             (list (car x))))
))
```

I don't have a Z80 yet, but I'm sure XLISP will run this based on my experience with it on a CP/M machine. This sample program is one I wrote for school and it runs on the PRIME at UCD.



THANK YOU...

When you stop in to an Apple Pi member store tell them that you are with Apple Pi and thank them for the support they give. Our store members make valuable contributions to Apple Pi from special discounts to the door prizes at the meetings. When you need hardware, software or computer supplies remember our store members.

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JOHNNY APPLESEED

Dear John,

I am working on an animated graphic game in Applesoft. I would like to changethe display from page 1 to page 2 of HGR, but whenever I type HGR2 it clears the screen. How can I change from HGR to HGR2 without clearing the screen?

Animated

Dear Animated,

Actually, switching graphics pages is very simple, if you know two pokes:

Poke -16300,0 - Selects HGR
Poke -16299,0 - Selects HGR2

John

Dear John,

I am constantly coming up one short on disk jackets, and I also need some write-protect tabs. Where can I buy these èxtras`without having to buy a whole box of disks?

Lost

Dear Lost,

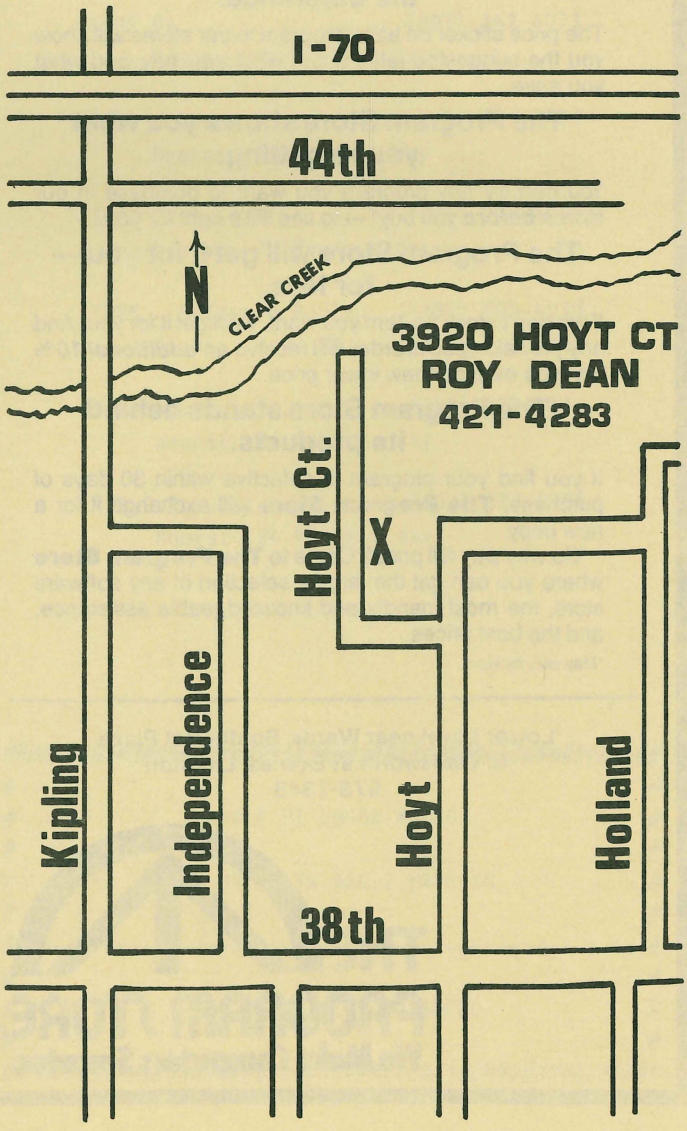
Actually, being a member of Denver Apple Pi, you're closer to a source of such supplies than you think. Your club librarian probably had 100s of extra write protect tabs, disk labels, and disk jackets. Ask him for some at any meeting!

John

THE APPLE PI STORE NOW HAS 3 1/2 MACINTOSH DISKS ONLY $39.00 BOX [10]

CORE MEETING

If you have never been to an Apple Pi core meeting (formerly swap meet) then you have missed one of the best benefits of belonging to Apple Pi. The core meeting is an informal gathering of Apple Pi people held at a different location each month. At a core meeting you can purchase DOMs and supplies. You can get copies from the extensive Apple Pi library or look through the exchange newsletters from all over the country. Sometimes we hold garage sales so you can sell old unwanted computer goodies or buy new toys. Best of all you will have opportunity to talk with other members about programming, software, hardware, or just about anything having to do with your computer. Apple Pi folks are as great bunch, why not treat yourself to a core meeting next month?



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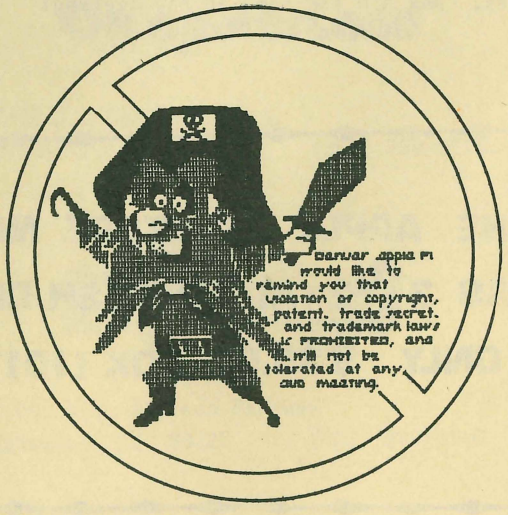
TREASURER'S REPORT

Beginning Cash Balance	5-1-84	3485.40
Correction		1024.25
Correction		20.00
Corrected Balance	5-1-84	4529.65
INCOME		
New Memberships		140.00
Renewal Memberships		126.00
DOM Sales		325.00
Library Copies		12.00
Sales of Supplies		3468.13
Seed Advertising		35.00
Interest Earned		25.84
TOTAL INCOME		4131.97
EXPENSE		
Supplies for Resale		802.00
CSM Room Rental		0.00
Librarian Supplies		138.08
Printing Costs		350.40
Poastage		138.96
Supplies		33.08
BBS Phone Bill & Repairs		0.00
State Sales Tax		0.00
Misc. Expense		388.12
Bank Charges		1.50
TOTAL EXPENSE		1852.14
ENDING CASH BALANCE		6809.48



BBSs

For our "Modem Members" here is a handy list of many local BBS's. This list can be found on the Apple Pi BBS by using the "O" option. The BBS version containes additional information.

Apple Pi BBS.....(303) 469-7541
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

Atari BBS.....(303) 758-6233
Hours: 6:00 PM - 10:00 PM Mon-Sun

Aurora-Net.....(303) 343-8401
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

The Chess Board.....(303 798-7620
Hours: 6:30 PM - 12:00 PM

Computer Connection.....(303) 449-8462
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

DENHUG BBS.....(303) 423-3224
Hours: 24 Hours a day

Denver C-Node.....(303) 781-4937
Hours: 24 Hours a day

The Final Frontier.....(303) 440-7749
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

Floyd's World.....(303) 972-4121
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

Lakewood RCPM/RBBS.....(303) 985-1108
Hours: 24 Hours a day

Middle Earth.....(303) 377-4097
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The Neutral Zone.....(303) 985-9184
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The Retreat.....(303) 755-8257
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The Victorian Board.....(303) 431-6598
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Off the Wall.....(303) 443-3367
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Hours: 24 Hours a day

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Remote North Star.....(303) 444-7231
Hours: 5:00 PM - 7:00 weekdays
24 Hours on weekends

Shadow Land.....(303) 442-5267
Hours: 24 Hours a Day

TBBS Headquarters.....(303) 690-4566
Hours: 24 Hours a day

TBBS #1.....(303) 741-4071
Hours: 24 hours a day

TBBS Island.....(303) 690-9423
Hours: 24 Hours a day

TBBS #2 (UFO-NET).....(303) 278-4244
Hours: 24 Hours a day

TBBS - Software Review...(303) 695-4518
Hours: 7:00 PM - 7:00 AM Mon-Sat

T-Zone.....(303) 427-7114
Hours: 24 Hours a day

W.O.P.R.....(303) 423-3156
Hours: 24 Hours a day

```
##################################################
#                                                #
#              APPLE PI LOGON MACRO              #
#                                                #
#           FOR USE WITH ASCII EXPRESS           #
#                                                #
#================================================#
#                                                #
#            %>%>YOURNAME'%>PASSWORD             #
#                                                #
##################################################
```

SECRETARY'S REPORT

--June Meeting

The June meeting was conducted by Andre' van Muelenbrock (VP), in the absence of Pres. Bob Hein.

The program consisted of a very informative presentation of Quark's 10 megabyte hard disk (available in Sept.) and a demo of Word Juggler by Tom Gill.

--Secretary's PFS

All the Apple Pi files have been transferred to PFS. Accomplishing this task in three weeks (occasionally at 11:00 P.M.) may have produced occasional errors. If you note any errors or ommissions on your Apple Pi mailings, please call me: Liane Nusse, 279-5763.

--May Membership Expirations

Because of getting behind with transferring the files, if your membership expired in May you may renew at the $18.00 rate until postcards are received notifying expiration.

PFS QUESTION...Has anyone had any problems concerning PFS and any particular brand of disks? Did you know that there are some super current updates for File and Report?

STAT:DOM

For the main body of the July DOM, we have a healthy selection of ARCADE GAMES! Some titles include:

BEE CRUNCH
WESTWARD HO!
BEECH HEAD

The disk will also contain a completely new assortment of Hello programs to use on your own disk!

NEW MEMBER CONTACT

As the new New Member Contact for Denver Apple Pi, I felt it necessary to let all Denver Apple Pi members that if they experience any problems, that I am here to help you. My main function is to make sure that the transition into Apple Pi, is an enjoyable one. Many of out new members, I have found, have just bought an Apple computer, and need somewhere to go for assistance. I think because of that, we, as a group, need to help every new member with their new computer. One way to do this would be to offer classes for new users, teaching them BASIC, word processing, spreadsheet management, or any other application for an Apple. This I feel, wouldbe most beneifical for someone that has just purchased a new computer, and it looking for help. I can still remember when I first sat down to a computer, and wondering what was going on.

If you would like to help in teaching a class, interested in taking something like this, or just have a question or two, feel free to call me at home. Like many, I will be on vacation this summer, so 'If first you don't suceed, try, try again'.

Jeff Beehler
New Member Contact
421-6916

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Finally, finally I now have ALL of the disks that are in the library on the Catalog disk! The new catalog disk contains about 500 new programs, so have you catalog disk updated SOON!!!

DO YOU have some old programs that you have written sitting in your basement on old disks? If you do, consider contributing them to the Apple Pi library. We will accept almost anything, and you will receive a free copy of one disk side for every program you contribute! Remember, public domain software only works when you do!

Also, IAC is looking for Public Domain Macintosh software. For the first 12 contributions, IAC will give away a Micro Disk Minder. For further information, please call me or see me at a meeting. Absolute deadling is November 30th, so get started early!

-- Trent Hein, Librarian --

Sallies into Software

by Ingrid R. Brown

Not very long ago while on a trip it occurred to me that should anything happen to my husband and me, neither our children nor our executor would know where all the important documents and information on our estate were. Nor were we ready to share everything with them just yet, even if they could remember it. In fact, even for us it would and did take some time to remember and gather it all together.

I, therfore, started a disk using the Quick File and having the exciting title of HEADINGS. In it are the following files:

HOLDINGS

1. Stocks and Bonds
2. Other Investments
3. Banks
4. Retirement and IRA's
5. Real Estate
6. Insurance
7. Miscellaneous
8. Loans
9. Where is/are

Stocks and Bonds: The categories include Name, Date purchased, # of shares, Price, Total, Bought Thru, Where held, Certificate #, Cusip # (found on stock certificate or conformation), Date Valued, Price, Total (the last three to permit occasional valuation, i.e. end of the year), Where Traded (what exchange, to permit finding a valuation).

Other Investments: This format is the same as the one for Stocks and Bonds.

Banks: The categories I have are Name of Bank, Type (i.e. passbook, money market, CD's), Account #, Valuation Date, Valuation.

Retirement and IRS's: Categories are Name, Whose (husband or wife), Type (stock fund, money market, pension plan, profit sharing plan), Amount invested, Where Held, Valuation Date, and Valuation.

Real Estate: Residence (or Rental, or Investment), Location, Where papers. No doubt there are other categories that should be included here.

Insurance: Name, Inured (individual or family), Type (life, hospitalization, disability, auto, etc.), Policy #, Amount, Agent, Beneficiary, Premium due: (Quarterly, Annually, Paid by company, etc.), Date due.

Miscellaneous: Every disk needs a miscellaneous file.

Loans: Name, Type (mortgage, car, demand, etc.), Amount (this can be changed occaionally as the load is decreased), As of: (Date of last entry).

Where is/are: A very important file. Where is/are the Birth certificates, Marriage license, partnership agreements, pension and profit share agreements, passports, promissary notes, titles and deeds, Tax returns and information, Social Security numbers, Safe deposit boxes at which banks--well, you get the general idea.

Gathering all this information is quite a time-consuming task. Be sure and make a back-up copies and keep them in a separate place such as a safe deposit box.

No doubt, insurance agents, bankers, lawyers, and real estate agents have additional ideas as to what should be included above. I would love to hear from them; I want my files to be complete!

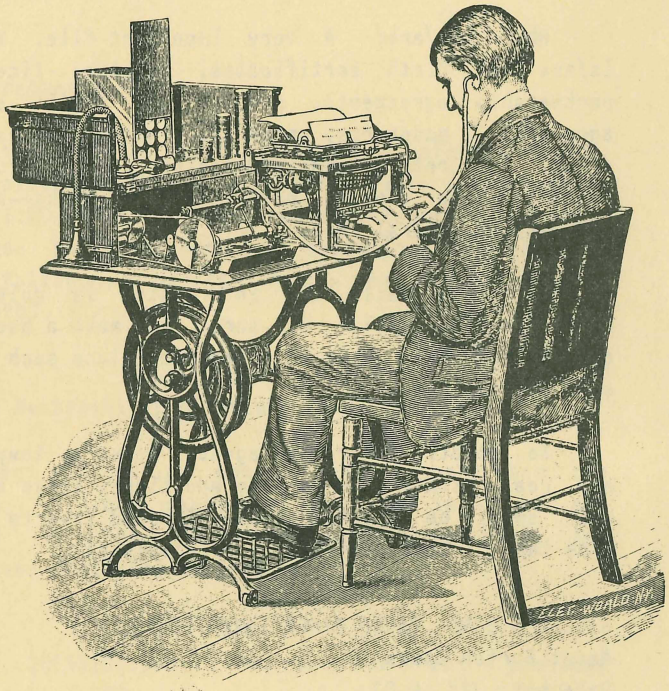
STOCKS & BONDS (ALSO OTHER INVESTMENTS)
Name: Burton Hawks
Date bot: JAN 4 83
#Shares: 200
Price: 2 3/8
Total: $475
Bot thru: Rauscher Pierce-Kulaas
Where held: Rausher Pierce
Cert #: -
Cusip #: 123051104
Date Valued: MAR 30 84
Price: 2,375
Total: 475.00
Where Traded: OTC

BANKS
Name: Western Federal
Type: Money Mkt
Account#: 0000000
Val. Date: MAR 31 84
Valuation: 5,353.82

RETIREMENT & IRA's
Name: Hotshot Fund
Whose: IRB

SURE WISH I KNEW ABOUT APPLE PI

BEFORE I GOT THIS THING!



Apple Pi meets on the 1st Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Green Ctr. School of Mines - Golden, CO

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denver apple pi

Seed

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